

## Taxonomic Notes on Clytine Longicorn Beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Korea

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**Abstract** New or little known clytine longicorn beetles are presented from South Korea. The genus *Perissus* is firstly recorded from the peninsula. *Perissus kimi* sp. nov. is a remarkable new species belonging to the same lineage as *P. kankauensis* SCHWARZER from Taiwan. *Perissus fairmairei* GRESSITT is also related to *P. kankauensis* and newly recorded from the Korean Peninsula. *Xylotrechus atronotatus subscalaris* PIC is rediscovered from Cheju-Do Island off southwestern part of the peninsula. Besides, *Clytus fulvohirticus* PIC is additionally recorded.

### Introduction

Although LEE (1987) published an iconographical book for the cerambycid fauna of the Korean Peninsula and recorded 34 species belonging to 12 genera of the clytine beetles (Clytini and Anaglyptini), not a little additional knowledge has been obtained by repeated field surveys mainly made by Korean amateur entomologists in more than the past fifteen years. In the first part of our cooperative paper, we are going to introduce new and little known clytine species from Korea based on the specimens thus collected.

*Perissus kimi* sp. nov. from Mt. Naejang of Chollabuk-Do is a remarkable new species most probably belonging to the same lineage as *P. kankauensis* SCHWARZER from Taiwan, though having no close relatives within the genus. *Perissus fairmairei* GRESSITT is also a member of the same lineage as *P. kankauensis* and newly recorded from the Korean Peninsula, though it has so far been known to occur widely in southwestern to northeastern China. *Xylotrechus atronotatus subscalaris* PIC is rediscovered from Cheju-Do Island off the southwestern part of the peninsula, which marks the northernmost locality of the range of the species. This subspecies is closer to the nominotypical race from Taiwan than to the two Ryukyuan populations *X. a. angulithorax* GRESSITT and *X. a. generosus* MATSUSHITA. Besides, little known clytine

species, *Clytus fulvohirticus* PIC, is additionally recorded based on a pair of specimens.

**Abbreviation.** The following abbreviations are used in the descriptions and the depositories of specimens including type series. Description: HW – maximum width of head across eyes, FL – length of frons, FB – basal width of frons, PL – length of pronotum, PW – maximum width of pronotum, PA – apical width of pronotum, PB – basal width of pronotum, EL – length of elytra, EW – humeral width of elytra, M – arithmetic mean. Depository of specimen: NSMT – National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, TN – T. NIISATO's private collection, SK – S. KOH's one, HK – H. KIM's one.

***Xylotrechus atronotatus subscalaris* PIC, 1917**

(Fig. 1 e)

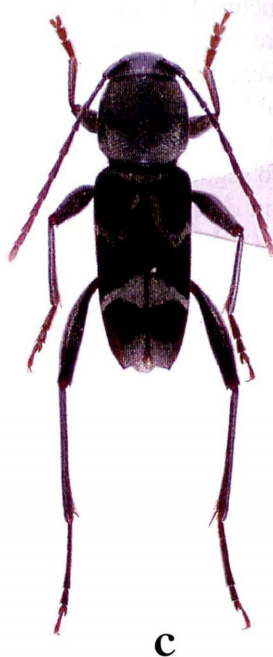
*Xylotrechus atronotatus* var. *subscalaris* PIC, 1916, Mat. Longic., (10), p. 11; type locality: Ile Quelpaert.

*Xylotrechus atronotatus subscalaris*: MITONO, 1940, Bull. Sch. Agric. For. Taihoku. imp. Univ., (2), p. 92. — GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, **2**, p. 240. — SEOK, 1970, Ins. Fn. Is. Quelpart, p. 59.

Closest to the nominotypical subspecies from northern Taiwan. Relatively robust subspecies though variable in size. Colour black to dark reddish brown, densely clothed with yellowish gray pubescence; head black, glabrous at median carina on frons; pronotum black, glabrous along median stripe broadened basad and at a pair of rounded spots at sides near middle; elytra largely brownish yellow, each with three black incomplete bands arranged with blackish pubescence as follows: 1) a L-shaped black maculation extending from humerus to basal 2/3, 2) a sinuate band in middle, 3) an inverted L-shaped band in apical 3/10; ventral surface slightly brownish, rather densely with pale white pubescence, partly with dense white pubescence in inner half of mesepisternum, most of metepisternum, hind coxa and on ventrites.

Head large and long, distinctly convex, distinctly wider than apical width of pronotum though fairly narrower than the maximum width of pronotum, with strongly prominent eyes, densely finely punctured; frons strongly emarginate at sides which are distinctly marginate, with a median V-shaped carina distinctly raised and bifurcate in posterior half, extending from apical margin to vertex, then conjoined with a longitudinal narrow carina running from base of occiput; genae a little more than a half the depth of lower eye-lobes. Antennae short, barely reaching basal fifth of elytra in ♂, segment 3 the longest and slightly dilated apicad, terminal segment blunt at the extremity. Pronotum almost as long as wide, slightly narrower than the humeral width of elytra; sides straightly divergent to the maximum width at basal 3/5, the maximum portions roundly angulate, then suddenly convergent to base, which is as wide as apex and distinctly bisinuate on margin; disc strongly convex, highest at middle of basal fourth, rather finely reticulate throughout. Scutellum moderate in size, semicircular, finely

Fig. 1. Clytine cerambycid beetles from South Korea. — a (holotype ♂), b (allotype ♀), *Perissus kimi* NIISATO et KOH, sp. nov.; c (♂), d (♀), *Perissus fairmairei* GRESSITT; e, *Xylotrechus atronotatus subscalaris* PIC, ♂; f, *Clytus fulvohirsutus* PIC, ♂.





punctured. Elytra relatively long, 2.1–2.3 (♂) or 2.3 (♀) times as long as the humeral width, moderately shallowly punctured; sides with square humeri, straightly convergent just before apices, which are weakly oblique and slightly arcuate, provided with brief but distinct external teeth. Ventral surface closely and finely punctured. Legs long and stout, with hind femora weakly clavate, fairly exceeding (♂) or not reaching (♀) elytral apices, compressed and moderately swollen in ♂, first hind tarsal segment 2.4 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Body length 11.7–16.1 mm in ♂, 11.5 mm in ♀.

*Distribution.* Cheju-Do Is. (S. Korea).

*Specimens examined.* 3♂♂, 1♀, An-Dôk Valley, Cheju-Do Is., off SW Korean Peninsula, Sôgwipo-Shi, Korea, 13–VIII–1994, S.-K. KOH leg. (HK).

*Notes.* *Xylotrechus atronotatus subscalaris* is similar in facies to the local population of the northern mountain of Taiwan, which is presently considered to be the nominotypical subspecies. Two local populations share with such external characters as the posteriorly broadened pronotum with a pair of lateral black spots, and the enlarged brownish yellow bases of the elytra. However, the Cheju-Do population is clearly separable from the Taiwanese one by the more strongly rounded pronotal sides, and the shorter and largely yellowish elytra, which are distinctly narrowed anteriorly. The Ryukyu population of *X. atronotatus* is quite different at least in external characters. Two subspecies from the Ryukyus, *X. a. angulithorax* GRESSITT from both Amami and Okinawa Islands, and *X. a. generosus* MATSUSHITA from the Yaeyama Islands, are identical with the short and broad body with enlarged black and thinly pale pubescent elytra. It is most probable that *X. a. subscalaris* is derived from ancestral populations carried by warm current to the north from southern China or northern Taiwan.

This subspecies may be endemic to Cheju-Do Island off the southwestern part of the Korean Peninsula. Cheju-Do is the northernmost known locality of *X. atronotatus* other than the isolated population of *X. a. angulithorax* in the southern Bosô Peninsula, which may have been either artificially introduced or carried by the sea current at a recent period. This subspecies was also recorded from Jeolla-Bug-Do of the Korean Peninsula by LEE (1987, p. 106, pl. 13, fig. 133). This peninsular record is questionable since the photograph in LEE's iconographical book is a misidentified specimen of *Chlorophorus diadema* (MOTSCHULSKY).

### *Perissus kimi* NIISATO et KOH, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 a–b & 2)

Robust species having long and stout appendages, grayishly pubescent throughout, and each elytron provided with six isolated black maculations.

Colour black, rather weakly shiny, dark brown in apical six antennal segments and all tarsi, dark yellowish brown at apical margin of clypeus, and mouthparts except for black mandibles. Body largely clothed with grayish pubescence except for black pubescent maculations on elytra; head densely with yellowish gray pubescence, partly

with long pale yellow hairs near mouthparts, the pubescence becoming shorter on occiput; antennae densely with whitish gray pubescence, though the pubescence is slightly yellowish in scape and partly brownish in apical three or four segments; pronotum densely with yellowish gray pubescence as in occiput, almost glabrous in an oblong part along midline; scutellum moderately with yellowish gray pubescence, with dense fringe of the same pubescence along margin; elytron densely with yellowish gray pubescence, though slightly sparser in apical fourth, decorated with five blackish pubescent maculations as follows: 1) an arcuate stripe from humerus to basal third, extending along base towards scutellum, 2) an oblique oblong spot near scutellum slightly bent towards suture, 3) same spot just before middle, slightly bent externally, 4) a small black spot at external margin approximate to (sometimes connected with) the basal arcuate stripe, 5) a semicircular spot near external margin at middle, 6) an arcuate incomplete band at apical fourth, sinuate on anterior margin, mal-defined on posterior one, (the maculations 1), 4) and 5) are connected and form a longitudinal stripe in a female paratype); ventral surface densely with whitish gray pubescence, though almost glabrous at base of mesosternum, partly with yellowish gray one at median triangular part of metasternum and apex of metepisternum, along apical margin of hind coxae.

Male. Head large and rather voluminous, distinctly raised posteriad, narrower than pronotum, rather closely punctured, somewhat rugose at sides of frons, HW/PA 0.96–1.00 (M 0.98), HW/PW 0.78–0.79 (M 0.78); frons quadrate, gently divergent anteriorly, slightly raised, with a narrow longitudinal median furrow, FL/FB 0.67–0.77 (M 0.73); clypeus moderate in length, 5/13 the length of basal width; genae deep, nearly equal in the depth of lower eye-lobes, gently divergent ventrad in frontal view; eyes not so large and weakly prominent. Antennae long and stout, reaching apical 2/5 of elytra, moderately compressed in apical six segments; scape moderately raised along external margin, not arcuate, nearly equal in length to segment 4, segment 2 relatively long, a half the length of scape, moderately dilated apicad, segments 3–4 more or less thickened at apices, the latter segment 8/9 the length of the former, segment 5 the longest though only a little longer than segment 3, segments 7–10 weakly dentate at external angles, terminal segment obliquely truncate at apex.

Pronotum large, well expanded and convex, slightly wider than long, widest at basal 2/3, a little wider than the humeral width of elytra, PL/PA 1.11–1.24 (M 1.17), PL/PW 0.93–0.98 (M 0.95), PB/PA 0.84–0.90 (M 0.87), PW/EW 0.9–0.93 (M 0.92), PL/EL 0.36–0.39 (M 0.38); apex nearly transverse or gently arcuate, weakly marginate, distinctly wider than base which is gently sinuate on margin; sides weakly and arcuately divergent to basal 2/5, then suddenly convergent to base, parallel for short distances from both apex and base; disc distinctly convex though almost flattened above, highest at basal fourth, obliquely swollen at sides of basal third, distinctly depressed along basal margin, rather densely asperate on surface except for finely rugose apical part. Scutellum extremely large, complete semicircular, shagreened on surface.

Elytra relatively short and distinctly narrowed apicad, EL/EW 2.29–2.40 (M



2.33); sides with obliquely rounded humeri, slightly and straightly convergent to basal 3/8, then gently arcuately so to apices which are slightly oblique, and provided with brief external teeth; disc moderately convex, slightly depressed just behind scutellum, minutely and closely punctured.

Ventral surface closely and somewhat rugosely punctured; prosternum markedly raised towards the anterior margins of coxal cavities, with prosternal process rather narrow, parallel-sided and concave at middle; abdomen straightly narrowed apicad, nearly twice the length of the basal width, with anal ventrite almost semicircular.

Legs relatively long especially in mid and hind pairs, and fairly stout, with femora compressed and strongly clavate; hind femora reaching elytral apices at apical fifth; hind tarsus with 1st segment 2.7 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ small and moderately sclerotized, with median lobe a little less than 1/4 the length of elytra. Sternite 8 1/4 the length of basal width, with apical margin truncate though slightly emarginate near middle, provided with 4–5 long setae at sides. Tergite 8 arcuate at sides, rounded at apex though truncate at middle, rather irregularly provided with numerous setae near apical part. Median lobe relatively long, with fairly broad apical lobe, moderately arcuate, weakly convex; dorsal plate gradually narrowed to apical 3/10, then strongly so to extremity which is bluntly pointed and

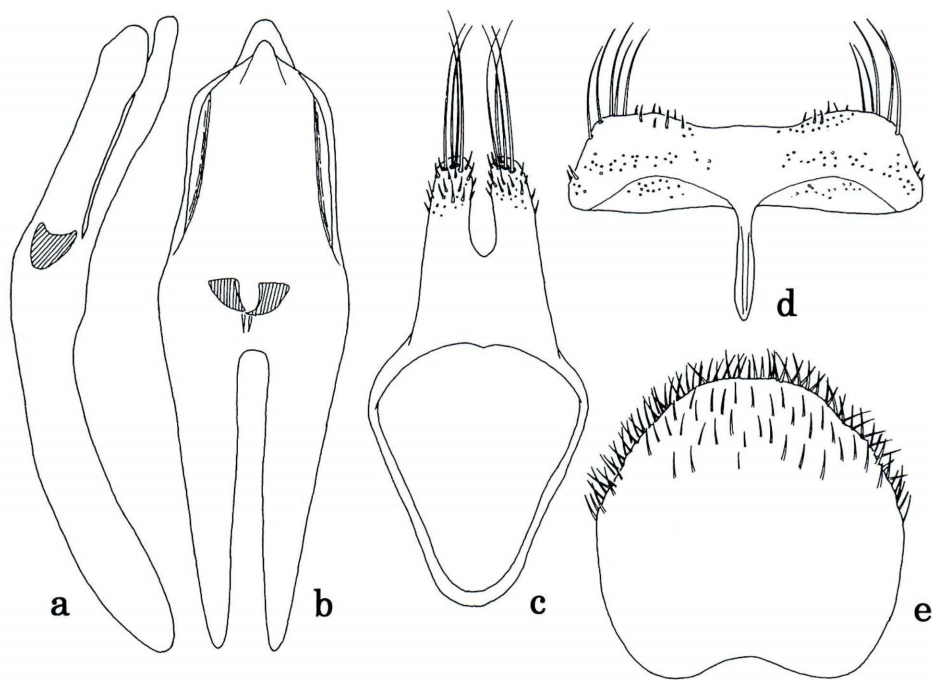


Fig. 2. Male genital organ of *Perissus kimi* NIISATO et KOH, sp. nov.; a, median lobe in lateral view; b, median lobe in dorsal view; c, tegmen in dorsal view; d, sternite 8; e, tergite 8.

strongly convex along mid line; ventral plate with basal 3/5 gently narrowed to apex and strongly reflexed at sides, prolonged and pointed at apex which is distinctly exposed in dorsal view; median struts a little less than 3/5 the length of median lobe. Tegmen 7/10 the length of median lobe, moderately broad; paramere straightly narrowed apicad, deeply divided in 5/9 the length measured along the midline, with each lobe slightly approximate near apex, rounded at extremities, each of which is provided with extremely long four setae and short ones.

Body length 11.5–14.2 mm.

Female. Unlike the male in general appearance. Body short and broad, with simply arcuate elytral sides. Antennae fairly short, reaching basal third of elytra, with apical six segments seemingly widened due to thinner basal segments, terminal segment reduced and bluntly pointed. Legs short and rather slender, with weakly clavate hind femora which barely reach elytral apices. Standard ratios of body parts as follows: HW/PA 0.91–0.95 (M 0.93), HW/PW 0.72–0.73 (M 0.72), FL/FB 0.75–0.77 (M 0.76), PL/PA 1.11–1.21 (M 1.16), PL/PW 0.86–0.95 (M 0.90), PB/PA 0.95–0.98 (M 0.96), PW/EW 0.93–0.97 (M 0.95), PL/EL 0.36–0.38 (M 0.37), EL/EW 2.28–2.30 (M 2.29). Body length 14.0–15.0 mm.

*Type series.* Holotype ♂, Mt. Naejang, Chôngup-Shi, Chôlla-Buk-Do, Korea, 25–VI–2002, H.-C. KIM leg. (NSMT). Allotype ♀, same data as the holotype (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Mt. Baekyang-san, Jangseong-gun, 28–VIII–2002, H.-C. KIM leg. (HK); 1 ♂, Mt. Gangcheon-san, Sunchang-gun, 5–VI–2002, same collector (HK); 1 ♀, same locality and collector but 30–V–2002 (HK). All the specimens of the type series were emerged out from dead trunks of *Celtis sinensis*.

*Distribution.* Korean Peninsula.

*Notes.* *Perissus kimi* sp. nov. no doubt belongs to the same lineage as *P. kankauensis* SCHWARZER from Taiwan, and also as *P. fairmairei* GRESSITT from China and the Korean Peninsula. These *Perissus* species share the asperate globose pronotum, the short broadened hind body and the long stout legs. However, *P. kimi* sp. nov. may be an isolated species with no close relative among the congeners, since its elytra are largely gray pubescent, and the basal and median black bands are divided into oblong spots and short incomplete bands.

All the specimens of the type series of this new species were emerged out from dead trunks of *Celtis sinensis* early to late in the summer of 2002. No adult record in the field has so far been known.

### *Perissus fairmairei* GRESSITT, 1940

(Figs. 1 c–d & 3)

*Clytus fuliginosus* FAIRMAIRE (nec CHEVROLAT), 1888, Revue Ent., Caen, **7**, p. 145; type locality: Peking.

*Clytus fuliginosus* var. *semifulvus* PIC, 1916, Mat. Longic., (10), p. 13; type locality: Yongpe (S. China).

*Xylotrechus fuliginosus*: PIC, 1920, Échange, (36), p. 16.

*Perissus fairmairei* GRESSITT, 1940, Notes Ent. chin., **7**, p. 180; type locality: Chahar.



Medium-sized species provided with three whitish gray bands on elytra. Colour almost entirely black, brownish in mouthparts and usually so in appendages. Body densely clothed with black and whitish gray pubescence; head densely with whitish gray pubescence; antennae whitish gray pubescent; pronotum with clearly visible discal asperation due to arrangement by minute yellowish and grayish pubescence; scutellum densely with whitish gray pubescence; elytra densely with brownish pubescence, each with three whitish gray pubescent bands as follows: 1) a L-shaped band starting just behind scutellum and arcuately extended to the middle of disc at basal 3/8, then weakly turned up externally and reaching just before margin at basal fourth, 2) an arcuate narrow transverse band in apical 5/8, broadened near suture, 3) an oblique band in apical fifth, and also supplemented with whitish pubescence on basal margin near scutellum; ventral surface densely with whitish gray pubescence, densely with more whitish pubescence at middle of prosternum, mesepimeron, along apical margins of metasternum and metepisternum, and at sides of ventrites 1–2.

Head wholly convex, slightly wider than apical width of and distinctly narrower than the maximum width of pronotum, finely densely punctured; frons quadrate, almost as long as wide, with a shallow median furrow; genae slightly shallower than lower eye-lobes. Antennae long and slender, reaching apical third ( $\delta$ ) or apical 2/5 ( $\varphi$ ) of elytra, with apical six segments weakly serrate at apices in  $\delta$  and slightly compressed in  $\delta\varphi$ , segment 5 the longest though only a little longer than segment 3. Pronotum almost arcuate at sides though parallel-sided near middle, wider than long, distinctly constricted at base, with disc distinctly convex, highest at middle of basal fourth, irregularly asperate throughout. Scutellum large, semicircular. Elytra distinctly short and broad, 2.0–2.2 times as long as the humeral width, well convex, with humeri rounded, weakly and more or less arcuately narrowed to apices which are weakly oblique and provided with brief teeth, densely minutely punctured. Ventral surface closely and finely punctured. Legs long and stout, with femora compressed and moderately swollen in  $\delta$ , first hind tarsal segment 2.4 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ basically similar to that of *P. kimi* sp. nov. except for the following points: sternite 8 quite transversely truncate at apical margin; tergite 8 slightly emarginate at apical margin, regularly setose; median lobe fairly short, not so broad, with very wide median struts, more weakly produced apical part; paramere narrowly divided in 1/3 the length measured along the midline, with apical setae moderately long.

Body length 11.0 mm in  $\delta$ , 9.0 mm in  $\varphi$ .

*Specimens examined.* 2  $\delta\delta$ , 1  $\varphi$ , Hongch'ôn, Hongch'ôn-Gun, Kangwon-Do, Korea, 18–V–2002, S.-K. KOH leg.

*Distribution.* SW. to NE. China; Korean Peninsula (new record).

*Notes.* *Perissus fairmairei* is a well known species occurring in a wide area between southern China and northeastern China, and belongs to the same lineage as *P. kankauensis* SCHWARZER from Taiwan. It was expected that *P. fairmairei* could be dis-



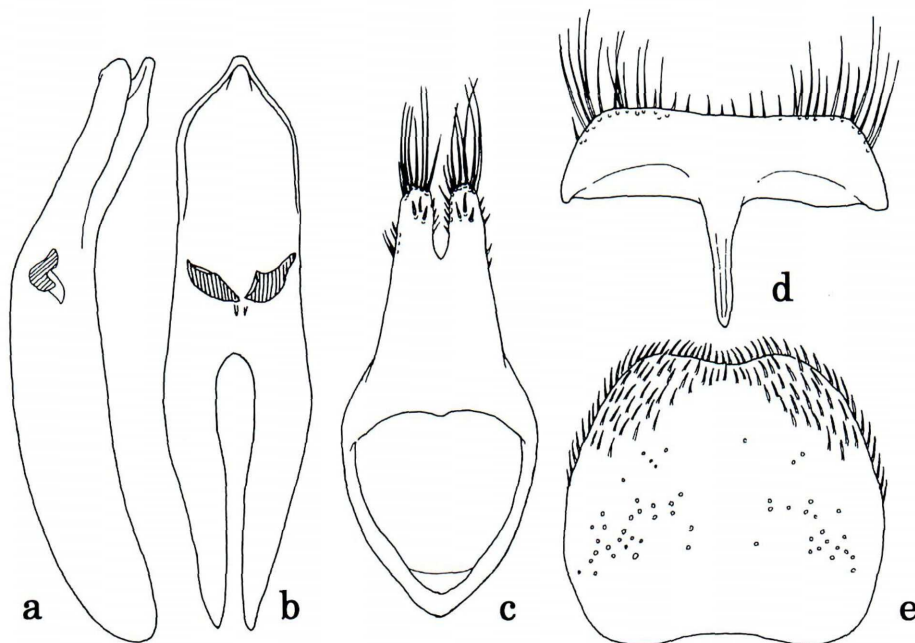


Fig. 3. Male genital organ of *Perissus fairmairei* GRESSITT.: a, median lobe in lateral view; b, median lobe, apical part in dorsal view; c, tegmen in dorsal view; d, sternite 8; e, tergite 8.

covered from the Korean Peninsula, since it has previously been known from the neighboring area at the base of the peninsula. *Perissus fairmairei* and the preceding new species, *P. kimi* sp. nov., are the first representatives of the genus from the Korean Peninsula.

### *Clytus fulvohirsutus* PIC, 1904

(Fig. 1f)

*Clytus fulvohirsutus* PIC, 1904, Échange, (20), p. 18; type area: SE. Siberia; 1904, Mat. Long., (5), p. 15. — PAVILSTSHIKOV, 1940, Fn. SSSR, **22**, pp. 417, 729, fig. 248–9. — GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, **2**, p. 255. — HEYLOVSKY, 1974, Fragm. Fn. Warszawa, (20), p. 34; locality record: Myo-Hyang-Ni, Ham-Bug. — TSHEREPANOV & TSHEREPANOV, 1975, Zhuki-drovoseki ivovykh lesov Sibiri, pp. 108–111. — TSHEREPANOV, 1982, Usachi Severnoi Azii (Cerambycinae: Clytini, Stenaspini), p. 101, figs. 56–58. — LEE, 1987, Longic. Beetl. Korean Pen., p. 113, pl. 14, fig. 145; locality record: Gangweon-do and Gyeongsang-Bug-Do. (*Glytus* [sic] *fulvohirsutus*).

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♀, Mt. Solak, Kangwon-Do, Korea, 11–17–VI–1978, S. SAITO leg.; 1 ♂, Hongch'ôn, Hongch'ôn-Gun, Kangwon-Do, Korea, 19–V–2002, S.-K. KOH leg.

*Distribution.* SE. Siberia, Ussuri-Primorie and Amur; NE. China; Korean Peninsula.

*Notes.* The Far East Asian species, *C. fulvohirsutus* PIC, may not be so common

in the Korean Peninsula, since only three localities in Gangweon-do and Gyeongsang-Bug Do were shown in LEE (1987). We have also recorded the species from the above two localities. *Clytus fulvohirsutus* has no close relatives except *C. nigrutilus* KRAATZ (1879, Dt. ent. Z., **23**, p. 109) among the continental members of the genus. However, this species may be a junior synonym of KRAATZ's one according to the opinion by TSSHEREPANOV (1982).

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### 要 約

新里達也・高 尚均：韓国産トラカミキリの分類学的知見。—— 朝鮮半島のカミキリムシ科甲虫は、李 承模 (1987) の総説により暫定的にまとめられているが、それ以降15年以上の期間に、標本の再検討やフィールド調査などにより、追加および訂正すべき知見が数多く判明しつつある。同総説では、広義のトラカミキリ類は12属34種の分布が記録されているが、われわれの最近の調査により、新種を含む2種が韓国から新たに発見されている。これらについて、本論文のなかで命名・記載および新記録を行なった。

#### 1) *Xylotrechus atronotatus subscalaris* Pic

朝鮮半島南西の済州島に分布するムネモンアカネトラカミキリの最北の地域集団である。本種の既知北限産地は、比較的最近進入したと推定される本州の房総半島南部を例外とすれば、琉球の奄美群島が知られている。しかしながら、済州島の個体群は、上翅斑紋パターンを含む外観が、琉球列島の奄美・沖縄亜種 *X. a. angulithorax* および八重山亜種 *X. a. generosus* よりもむしろ台湾北部の基亜種とされる集団に非常によく似ている。済州島の個体群は、おそらく南シナ海を北上する暖流伝いに、台湾北部あるいは中国大陆南部から直接進入したのであろう。

#### 2) *Perissus kimi* NISATO et KOH, sp. nov.

本新種は、チビトラカミキリ属のなかでは、強く鯨肌上の背面をもつ球形の前胸背板、短く幅広い体後半部、太く長い肢などの特徴から、台湾のカンコウチビトラカミキリと同一群に所属すると考えられる。ただし、上翅斑紋は特徴的で、全体に灰色微毛が広がり、黒紋は分断された帯紋や円紋として認められる。台湾のカンコウチビトラカミキリの近縁種群には、このような特異的な斑紋をもつ種は知られておらず、現時点の知見では直接の類縁関係は明らかではない。

#### 3) *Perissus fairmairei* GRESSITT

中国東北部から記載された種だが、広東省など中国南部にかけて広く分布する。これまで朝鮮半島からは未発見であったが、今回、同半島から新たに記録される種である。前新種と同様に、台湾のカンコウチビトラカミキリと同一種群にあることは明らかである。なお、前種と



もにチビトラカミキリ属 *Perissus* が朝鮮半島から記録されるのは今回が初めてのことである。

4) *Clytus fulvohirsutus* PIC

極東アジアの大陸側に分布するキンケトラカミキリ属 *Clytus* の一種であるが、朝鮮半島では採集例は少ない。今回、新たに2採集例を記録した。なお、TSHEREPANOV (1982) によれば、本種は中国北部より記載された *C. nigrifulvus* KRAATZ の下位同物異名の可能性があるという。

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